St. Micrael's Catholic Church - Hev. J. B. Young, Paster. Every winer Smiths First Mass at outside R. A. M., cligh Mass German Lutheran (stJohn's Church-

English Reformed in ranky Church-Cerman Reformed Church-Rev. J. 6 Biant, Pastor. Services at 10;5 a, m. and o'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evenings. East end Main Cross Street. Evangelical Church-Rev. Wm. Whittington, Pastor. Services 10); a. m. and 7 O'clock, p. m. Prayer meeting Weinesday evenings. Sandusky street, east of Make

Benevolent.

Findlay Council, No. 50 R. & S. M. Regular Convocation second Monday in each month, M. B.Patterson, T. I. G. M. and D. B. Beardsley, Recorder, Findlay Chapter, No. 58, R. A. M. Findlay Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M.

Golden Rule Encampment, No. 102, 1. O. O. F. Stated to Haneock Lodge, No. 73, LO. O. F. E.S. Kimper, N. G. and William S. Lemes

Hindlay Business Directory

Alturneys at Zaw. HENRY & BERA BROWN, OKNERS at Law. Onto up Starre, Fit or South or Spart House, Fluding, O.

E. T. DUNN, A TRORNEY AT LAW. ANDERSON & PENDLETON.

J. H. JOHNSTON.

TIDENET AND COUNSELLOR Law, Finding, Oido, Oiley in "Houses Building," North-could Count House C. G. BARNE. FROMNEY AT LAW & COLLECTION Agent, Office in Carlin's Block, opposite Charl House Agencia miention given confection in lowa and country. Long.

JAMES A. BOPE.

e over W. L. Daylo & Co.'s. Store, Mair Finding Onto. (apr. 15, '.1) JACONE, BURRET. TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Notary Public. Will attend prompt of all business cutrusted to his care. Parar aftention given to Collections. Parting of lands, and business in Probate

OFFICE on Main Sireet, in Resemmnu's Block nearly appearts the Court Stanse. May 7, MORGAN D.SHAPIDE. AARON B. SHAPPER SHAPER BROS.,

D. B. BEARBNIET. TTORNEY AT LAW and Claim Age MANLIN & BALLARD,

ee in Patterson's Block, Findley, Ohio, Mardware.

JOHN RUTHRACIF. DEALER in Agricultural Imponents Nath, Glass, Seab, Putty, Bent Work lery, Eubber and Leather, Belling and

Dentists. S. A. KELYNER, D. D. S. O PERATIVE and Mochanical Dentist.
Office-to, Main Street, above K. S. Sa

DR. G.A. ROSENBERG.

C. E. RUNL, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DEN-tist, Cromley's Block. All operations pertaining to the profession, carefully and skillfully performed. Residence, No 23, West Hardin Street.

DR. J. CARR. Bruggists.

Baoks, etc. Presertations age ed at all hours—day or night. Perfectly lengs—guaranteed. Corner Main and ross Streets.

D. CLINE & SONS, W HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
in Grocerels, Flour, Fish and a General
variety in the Grocery and Provision line.
Good prices paid for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce generally. East-side of Main St.,
first door north of Gut House Block, Finding,
Ohlo.

[April 15, 70-14.]

DAVIS & GREEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS and Commission Merchanis and Deniers in Flour, Sali, Pish, Wooden and Willow Ware &c., &c., Corner of Main and Sandusky Streets, W. L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. H. L. DETWILER DAVIS BROS. & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

DR. T. G. BARNHILL.

H OMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeo; office and Residence over Kimmer's Jes erry Store, Main Street, Finding, Oide. Feb. 6, 74 tf.

DHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Office over Patterson & Winders' store; entrance of West Sanducky Street, third door.

September 19, 73-14 BILLIARD & GILLOWAY. DHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

WM. M. DETWILLER, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeo (Main St.) Two Dalors North of Hulber Drug Store, Findiay, Ohio. Office Hears-from 6107% a. M., 11 a. M. (c. 2 P. M., 810 Sp. M. E, H, CHILCOTE, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Having per maneally located at Van Buren, O. w., attend promptly total processional calls. O. fice on Main Street. Feb. 45, 74-1 FREMONT, OHIO.

Ihr Findlay Teffersonian.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1874.

Bankers.

FRANK L. KARST, Teller.

Authorized Capital, - . \$100,000. Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange. Appropriate the state of the st

PARMERS' BANK OF FINDLAY. SEYMOUR, VANCE & CO., Bankers, Bank S of Discount, Deposit and Exchange. Deal-ers in all Aindeof Bonds, &c. Collections made on all accessible points.

Jan. 17 1873

CARLINS & CO., BANKERS, Bankin G House in Bawasai's Block, No. 66, Mair Street, Findley, Olifo. Banking Hours from to 12 orders, M., and from 1 to to clock, P. M.

Bry Goods.

BALLENTINE & POST. ALEES IN FOREIGN and Domestic In-looks, Ludies and Gentlemen's Purnish osen, Yaokon Notions, Millinery Golde PATTERSON & WINDERS,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Millinery Goods Lastics' and Gent's Furs, Cothirs Car pers, Hats, Caps, etc., Nos. 27 and 29 Main St. Produce Merchant L. A. BALDWIN

TENERAL PRODUCE MER. HANTS Fers in Butter, Eggs, Land, Fernand ried Fruits, Beeswar, Pens, Micheland Special Motice Column.

Children Often Look Pale and no other cause than having worms in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS destroy Worms without injury to the discharge perfectly WHITE, and free from soluting or other injurious ingredicts illy used in worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors. No. 215 Fulton Street, New York. by Druggistand Chemists, and dealers in

Thirty Years' Mxperience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female Physicians and Nurses in the United States and has been used for thirty years with move failing safety and successive millions of moth or and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity hestomach, relieves wind colic, regulates

Why will Y. a Saffer ? Household To all persons suffering PANACEA FAMILY

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF SAW MILLS WANTED! 5.000,000 TOUGH SECOND-GEOWTH 1000,000 Bass wood Handle Pieces.

e contracts early. For particulars addres FINDLAY STAVE & HAND E. CO., Eex 437, Findlay, O. Trees Grown at Hume are the Best

PURCHASE AT Chamberlains' Aurseries One and a half miles South o Findiny.

GENERAL Government and all other Bonds, February 21, March 21- April 4, April 18

-ON ALLill be strictly coforced:

1. Examinations will begin promptly at incoclock, a. m., and continue without any stermission until four p. n.

2. No applicant will be received after 18:30 &c., &c., &c. a. III.

3. Each applicant must furnish wrillen testamontals of good, moral character, and pay that the Institute fund the fee required

to law.

4. No certificates will be amediated, exceeded or issued without a concation.

J. A. PITTSP():

E. J. SHELLON, Examiners.

J. R. KAGY.

Jan. 15, 71-3m BANKING HOURS:

Steam Power Stone John Bickelhaupt & Son

MAKING ROADS,

Repairing Streets and Alleys, making foun-dations for Sidewalks, and for the various private improvements for woich this valua-tile article is appticable. At possent, he stone will be furnished at at the Breaker to: Sixty Cents Per Perch

Or thee will be delivered, if desired, at AS LOW RATES AS CAN BE AFFORDED.

D. L. June & Son, MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesaie and Recall Desless in the Celebrated Fremont White Lime, the best brands of Cement for sale. Also manufacturers of Frear Stone of all kinds, shapes and sizes for building purposes. The best Ruilding Material now in use. Office near L. S. & M. S. R. R.—Fremont, Uhio.

July 4-ly

Fremont Boiler Works. C A.JUNE, manufacturer of all kinds of J. Steam Boilers, and Sheet Iron Work Smoke Stocks and foller Britching made to ouer an Short Notice. Shapattached to Fre mont Steam Fagine Works, on Water Street foot of Garrison Street. Repairs promptly attended to. All work done on reasonable terms, and warranted to give sat staction May by 1872-19.

J. C. JOHNSON,

Apr.1173-14 col tf.

would call the attention of Farmers and Builders to their stock of

HARDWARE

kept in the old stand of H. KOB & CO., which consists in Building Material, Mechanic's Tools, Paints, Oils, Iron, Glass, Nails, Leather Belting, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nuts, X Cut, Mu'ay and Circular Saws.

le conservation de la conservati

Also the following

which have stood the test for years. Johnston's Respers and Mowers, Moline Wa king Cultivators,

warranted to scour in all kirds of soil. We are thankful for the large patronage we have re-octived, and ask an examination of our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can give all parties the worth of their money. No. 42 Main Street, one door North of HEAD-QUARTERS. March 6, 1874—3m.

West Railroad Street,

Carriages,

Kerr's Building,

W st of Balltine & Post's Dry Goods Ste

Buggies,

SPRING WAGONS

Warrant All Their Work.

CALLAHAN & SNYDER.

Kerr's Old Stand.

IN THE FIELD AGAIN

Attention, Farmers!

WOODEN BEAMS

Farm Bells, Kettles,

and a general variety of House Castings, Call at the "Old Jackson Foundry." Eas Railroad St., Near Cary Depot.

Groceries and Crockery Ware

on hand all the time CHEAP FOR CASH.

Company, put In

Pound and Half Pound Caddies.

The Highest Market Prices

Paid for ALL KINDS

OF PRODUCE.

All Goods Sold Cheap for Cash

one quarries. Nov. 20, 78-by CHAS, OESTERLEN.

NOTICE !

said Mary Simmons for more than three years isst post, and asking that she may be divorced from the said John Simmons; which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said Court.

MARY SIMMONS.

E. T. DUNN, Attorney.

E. T. DUNN, Attorney. Dated March 6, 1874.

87 Main Street.

WOLF & POWELL.

GROCERY

Bucyrus Plows.

FINDLAY, OHIO. CALLAHAN & SNYDER.



- - - \$50,000 aranteed Security to Depositors Authorized Capital - 200,060

OFFICERS: DIRECTORS: PARLEE CARLIN ABRAM GRABLE, M. C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, A. R. BELDEN,

Savings Department!

Banking Department Will do all business pertaining to Banking JACKSON PLOW

Bills of Exchange, Cities of America and Europe, for the coming sesson, and we desire all interested to visit our Foundry and examine thes Plows before buying any other.

From S A. M. until 4 P. M. And from 7 to 8 Saturday Evenings. No. 1 Wood-sawing Machine,

NOTICE!

NEW BUILDING.

Notions. Glassware, Queensware.

Stoneware. Plated ware, Fancy Goods, Window Papers, Looking Glasses, Wooden and Willow Ware, And a good assortment of

GROCERIES!

The highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

Particular attention given to BUTTER & EGGS

Bickelhaupt & Son.

LIKE FATHER LIKE SON.

Temperance Reading

The man looked into the cup one day Only one giance, then turned away: But the demon hid in the sparkling wine The't One more glance, and the man is mine And he laughed and danced in his ruby lair Till the wine grew foamy and sparkling fair.

Another glance did the man bestow, Only one drop! one taste? thought be; What harm can it do to one like me

Only one drop, he tried at last.

And the demon seized and held him fast. 'As father does,' thinks the little son, The demon laughs as the days go by. And chuckles, 'Another soul have I': And the boy cries out, 'It is well, I kno Where father leads, I may surely go?'

o years roll on, and the man grows old, ch in crime, and but poor in gold; se son has recled into man's estate, heart on fire with sin and hate; and the demon tightens his cruel chair

ONLY A DRUNKEN MAN. It's only a drunken man," they said, And stepped aside, as he staggered by; And at the window I hung my head, And staggered, too, in the agony

That seized my heart with a quickening pain

As the truth went burning thro' my brain.

Did I ever know it before? Oh ves-I thought I did with an empty shame; But then-but then-I was loth to guess My brother and him to be quite the same Oh! one is my very own—how can. The other be "only a drunken man?"

and now I sit by a dranken man; And where is my brother? I do not know I find no trace of him in the face That leers at my gray-laired parents so They've watched since the weary night began Poor souls! for "only a drunken man?"

Their son? Oh, nearer seemeth the doe That whines in pity beside them there, Than the soulless head that lies on the bed With the hanging lips and the idiot stare Accursed marks of a terrible ban-Dread truth! he's "only a drunken man! God, where art Thou? Canst thou see, From far away Heaven the woeful sight?

As I looked on the torturing blight; And these old loved ones, life shrinks its sp Because of "only a drunken man." th, the ernel nights and mocking days! The dreary future that hides its woe! The thoughtless world with its busy ways! Will phantoms darker or lighter grow? Shine forth, brave hope, and seek to scan! Beyond, is there "only a drunken man?"

Bitter and wild grows the heart in me,

DREAM of the RUM-SELLER'S WIFE. I dreamed last night that I was passin leisurely through the streets, dressed with care, as I usually am when walking Some trilling way, I recollect I had the beautiful purse which was my Christmas present, in my hand. Mrs. B -- was walking a few rods ahead of me, and I was won dering how she got every new fashion so soon, and whethershe used her cast off things to pay her help with, or sold them to the china peddlers, or whether it could be really true that she gave the to the poor. Well, just as this foolish train of thought was passing through my mind, all at once a woman advanced towards me, with no bonnet, and a mis erable shawl drawn over her head. thought she was going to beg, and was seginning to tell her that I had nothing to give when she seized the strings of my hat, and with a resolute hand, and a ook that almost petrified me, took i off and put it on her own head and walked away! I looked after her with astonishment, but what could I do-go in at the first door? The people were strangers, and what would they think There was no milliner's shop at hand, and I was quite a distance from home As I could do nothing, in my turn I drew my shawl over my bead, and tried to quicken my steps; but my feet seemed paralyized, and I made little progress. Just then, I saw a woman in the dis tance, coming toward me. Oh! if I could only walk as she does thought L The woman was very meagre, poorly dressed, and with nothing about her houlders, though the air was quite keen. The moment we met she stopped, looked me sternly in the face, and exclaimed in a voice as stern as the look, "Give me my shawl, madame!" and without waiting for reply or resistance, stripped it from me, and wrapping it about her shoulders, went on.

of these wretched beings came upon me She were the tattered remains of an old clonk about her, but as she raised her arm, I saw that she had no dress beneath it, or rather but the remnant of "For mercy's sake," said L as she laid her hand heavily on my shoulder, "what do you want of me? I have met with robbers enough already." cried she, in voice that went through me like a sword, "Robbers! Take back that lie, base thief! Thou art the robber! Give me my own!" So saying, she tore from me my dress that splendid silk one

you have so often admired-and putting

Scarcely had I began to cast about in

ny mind what to do next, when another

it on, disappeared.
In utter dismay and confusion, there I stood, not knowing which way to turn, or what to think. But I was not al lowed much time for reflection. Immedi ately I felt my hand grasped by the cold, bony fingers of three ragged children, who were crying, and clinging to her "Give me my money?" she, as she wrenched the purse from my trembling hand. "There, it will buy you some bread, poor things!" she added in a softer tone, as she flung it into the eager hands of the children, "it will buy you some bread." I looked after her, as she followed the tattered group; but my tongue was dumb, my feet were glued to the earth, and my whole frame was shivering with cold and terror. This woman had only gone, when her place was taken by another, who was very delicate and pale, her dress, though much disordered, bearing evident marks of good taste. Her eyes were red as if she had been weeping, but they bright ened up when they saw the watch and chain, which, strange to say, were still upon my person. "Yes, thank God." exclaimed she, this will save him!—my own beautiful watch; my father gave m on my marriage day—the self same one—I know it well! Give me my watch." And without looking at me at all, she seized upon the watch and hurried away prison-my own beautiful watch!" Next I was disrobed of my elaborately

repeating wildly to herself, "Yes, this will save him-this will take him out of quilted silk skirt by a squalid Irishwo man, who went away muttering a sort of apology for her rudeness, "Poor crather, it's not I that would harm ye, to be sure; and may be ve've got as much left upon you now as many a poor thing serves more! Wasn't it Patrick's wages that bought the quilt? And isn't it one's own he takes, wherever he finds

Thirty Out-Lots! it?
Then three pallid creatures, from different directions, surrounded me, as I THE undersigned offers for sale on very easy terms, THIRTY OUT LOTS one mile from Main Street, out East Sandusky Street. Size of lots from one and a quarter to two actes. On some of the above lots are valuable stone onaries. stood like a marble statue, hardly knowing whether I was dead or alive. One ing whether I was dead of my jewelry, immediately divested me of my jewelry, turned saying contemptuously, as she away, "I care not for the trash, but it is It was pawned for rum; now it JOHN SIMMONS, WHOSE PLACE OF residence is unknown is hereby notified that MARY SIMMONS old on the 6th day of March. A. D. 1874, Itle here etition in the Cour of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Hancock, and State of Onlo, charging the said John Simmons with willful absence from said Mary Simmons for more than the shall keep alive my starving ones a little longer." The second took my scarf, gloves, richly embroidered enfis, undersleeves and handkerchief, saying with a bitter smile, "How exquisite! how beautiful! Yes, I will put them on. I will adorn myself once more, and see if my husband will recognize me. I used to wear such things once when he loved me better than rum. What have I done, me better than rum. What have I done, that I should be clothed in rags, and see in Florida is shipped from Ohio.

the finery that was purchased with my own money sported on the person of another; Oh! yes, I will put on these fine things, and see how they will com-

pare with my present home, with those emaciated limbs, and the gazments that scarcely hide them! Shall I not look like a queen?' Saying this she turned away with a hollow laugh, leaving me with the third, who, with a resolute arm. seated me on the steps of a building beside which I stood, and speedily taking off my best gaiters, and lamb's wool stockings, put them on heralmost naked feet, muttering to herself, "Thave needed them sorely, sorely. How cruel in the heartless thief to keep them from

Ouremore I was left alone, 'If I could have sunk into the earth, gladly would I have done so. But no! there I sat dressed only in under garments, and looking more like a ghost than a living creature. But I had not yet reached the climax of horror. Another female appeared in the distance; she approached and I felt a death-like sickness as she stood before me. I tried to close my eyes against the spectre, but could not. She was the perfect picture of despair and, besides, there was something in her look that overawed, that made me quail like a criminal. Laying her hand on the full white skirt that flowed at my feet. and examining its texture, she said in a low, thrilling voice, "Yes, this will do it is beautiful, very beautiful indeed! and should it not but purchase with the money that was toiled for by these poor ands, while my darling angel lay moaning in his hard cradle, and I could not take him up—could not hush him on my bosom! "Woman," she said, looking me in the face with a gaze I shall never for get, "I will take this linen now, for it is needed, and I have no money to buy more." I did not answer her; I had lost all power of utterance. There was a calm, despairing expression in her eyes that froze me. She fastened them on me a moment, and perceiving my shudder of horror at the idea of being utterly deprived of clothing, and left as a gazing stock in the public street, she drew back, saying, "No, sinful, condemned woman no! I cannot take away thy covering. 0 my child, my cherub, my cherub, my sed angel of heaven! thou art im cent, but she is guilty. No, madam! I had thought to take it for a shroud, to lay out my dead baby, my nurdered child—nurdered by the cruelty of a drunken father! There he lies, in his pillowless cradle, with the little soiled rock he has worn for week still on him! I could not go to the neighbors for a shrond. I could not beg when I knew there was cloth of my own, so white, so fine, so suitable. But no, I will not

take it from you! If I am a mother, I am a woman. Better that I should forbear-better that any innocent one should go to his grave uncovered! He has never sinned; let him lie in his pure nakedness. God's angels shall spread over him their spotless wings. Keep thy

Il-gotten clothing. It may shield thy form from the gaze of man, but it cannot shield thy soul from the curse of the ss mother—the Drunkard's Wife! O my husband! the sound of that

and through devotion to the enoppressed and down trodden. oice is ringing in my ears this moment! Perhaps I am weak and foolish: but truly as I am alive and sitting here, I will never use one of those articles of dress again. I will put on mourning, and eat bread and water; I will see no ompany-no, never will I show my face

to the world: pever will I set my foot into the street again, so long as I am the wife of a rumseller. GIVE ME BACK MY HUSBAND. couple from the "fast anchored isle" sought our shores with the most sunguine inticipations of prosperity and happiness They had begun to realize more than they had seen in the visions of hope when, in an evil hour, the husband was tempted to "look upon the wine when it is red" and to taste of it "when it gives its color n the cup," The charmer fasten'd around his victim all the serpent spells of its sorcery, and he fell, and at every step of his rapid degradation from the man to the and downward, a heart-string broke in the bosom of his companion. Finally, with the last spark of hope flickering on the altar of her heart, she threaded her way into one of those shambles where man is made such a thing as the beasts of the field bellow at. She press ed her way through the bacchar crowd who were reveling there in their own ruin. With her bosom full of that rilous stuff that preys upon the heart, he stood before the plunderer of her husband's destiny and exclaimed in tones of

startling anguish: "Give me back my husband! There's your husband." said the man. he pointed toward a prostrate wretch. "That my husband? What have you lone to him? That my husbands What have you done to that noble form that once, like a giant oak, held its protecting hade over the fragile vine that clung to it for support and shelter! That my husand! With what torpid chill have you ouched the sinews of that manly arm? That my husband! What have you done that once noble brow, which he wore igh among his fellows, as if it bore the superscription of the God-head? That my husband? What have you done to hat eve with which he was wont to look erect upon heaven, and see in his mirror the image of his God! What Egyptian drug have you poured into his veins and urned the ambling fountains of the neart into black and barning pitch! Give me back my husband! Undo your basi-

isk spells, and give back the man that tood with me by the altar!" The ears of the rumseller, ever since he first demijohn of the burning liquid vas opened on our shores, have been saluted at every stage of the traffic with just such appeals as this. Such wives, ch widows and mothers, such father ess children as never mourned in Israel at the massacre of Bethlehem, or at the ars, morning, night and evening! "Give ne back my husband," "Give me back my "Give me back my brother!" But has the rumseller been confounded or speechless at these appeals? No; not ie. He could show his credentials at a noment's notice, with proud defiance. always carried in his pocket a written absolution for all he had done, and could lo, in his work of destruction. He had bought a letter of indulgence—I mean a LICENSE: a precious instrument signed and scaled by an authority stronger and more respectable than the Pope's. He onfounded! Why the whole artillery of civil power was ready to open in his de ense and support!
Thus shielded by the ægis of the law he had nothing to fear from the enemies of his traffle. He had the image and superscription of Casar, or his credentials nd unto Casar he appealed; and unto

Casar, too, his victims appealed, but they appealed IN VAIN! THE Pacific Medical and Surgical ournal says: A striking instance of nherited appetite for alcoholic liquors has been recently brought to our knowledge. A lady, wife of the Mayor of an Atlantic city, was a confirmed inebriate made by her husband and others to restrain and reform her continued to drink until her life fell a sacrifice to the indulintemperate and both died from drunkenness. Several of her brothers were nebriates. She had one child, a daughter, who exhibited in childhood a marked appetite for strong drink, and who drank to intoxication whenever she had the opportunity. The child died at the age

was known to have been repeatedly

drunk. So inveterate was her appetite

for liquor that she would resort to the most cunning tricks in order to procure it-tricks such as would do credit to the ingenuity of an adult.

PATTLE-HYMNOF THE CRUSADE.

On the plains of bloodiess buttle they gathering true and strong, se here-hearted women who have well in silence long winged wrong; Now God is leading on Chorus—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah, etc.

They have sullied forth to conquer, and will never heat retreat, While the banner of the rum-fiend is flaunted on the street, And his hellish snares are waiting for the all-unwary feet;
For God will lead them on.

They will pierce the bending heavens with united prayers and cries, Till the strongholds shall be shaken and the foe defeated lies, Who has slain his many thousands of the strong ones and the wise. For God will lead them on.

They have looked to law's enforcement, for the help that never came; Now God hath surely kindled in their hearts undying flame, And, relying on His spirit, they shall con-For He is leading on,

For the future of their dear ones, for their country's power and pride, mward moved by bitter memories They are working, weeping, praying in their weakness side by side. For He is lending on.

Be still, oh tongue of caviler! be strong, oh heart of fear! ou not the cloudy pillar that is eve hovering near? Know you not an ear is open that will not refuse to hear?
For God is leading on.

Oh! the beauty and the blessing when the curse is swept away, has turned to midnight-darkness many a golden day,

is throwing weary shadows o'er man a life-long ray; For Christ is coming near. All the desert and the wilderness shall blo som with the flowers dustry and plenty, in this blessed land

of ours, And the grace of God unstained shall cor down in gentle showers; For Heaven will be begun. Mrs. Emily J. Bugbee in Cincinnata Gazette.

Miscellaneous. [From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHARLES SUMNER. The death of this great statesman will e received with sorrow throughout the nation, by all, without distinction of who are capable of admiring noble life. Charles Sumner is an honor to the American name, and an example for future generations of young American who aspire to be statesmen. He has shown them a way to honor and famethrough the highest paths of rectitude,

In a government in which it is com nouly accepted that the public man must make a compromise between his onscience and the popular debasement or ignorance, he made inflexible princi ple the law of his conduct. In an age which is commonly called corrupt, he maintained a purity of character upon which not even partisan slander has cast

a breath of suspicion. If in his public life he had a huma mbition for honor and fame, he put ned it by devotion to the welfare of the whole people. In a country where fre quent elections and universal suffrag make a hotbed to propagate demagogues scorned to appeal for popularity to nything lower than principles and the public conscience. In a government in which the ignorant presume to aspire to high places, and superficiality common failing of the successful, he qualified himself for statesmanship by thorough learning in the history and principles of law, and in the human experiences that can furnish a lesson for future, as well as by culture in gen-

eral literature, which gives grace to His public speeches have the qualities of a high cause, of method, logical argument, rhetorical force, and orntorica grace which entitle them to rank as orations, and as such they will stand in American literature as history of the time, and as models of oratory to future

Charles Sumner was peculiarly ar apostle of the anti-slavery cause. When entered public life that supremacy of the slave holding interest in our government, which was called the slave power, ruled the nation with a savage despotism. Mr. Sumner's first publi utterances were against the slavery on which this political power was founded. To its destruction he devoted his life. To it he subordinated party association For this cause he was chosen to repre sent the people of Massachusetts, and he lived to see this haughty slave power utterly prostrate and subdued. Even at this early day, when it is little nore than a decade since the downfall

of the slave power, the multitude have almost forgotten the savage spirit which it infused into society and politics, and the insolence with which it ruled the government; how it excluded from places in the national government every mar who did not bow the knee to slavery how it violated the public mails and ex cluded from them the newspapers not known to be favorable to slavery; how upon mere suspicion of opinions against the rightfulness of slavery, it made the South more dangerous to Northern men than the regions inhabited by the most savage tribes in Africa; how it so domin ated, even the Northern States, as to raise fleres mobs there against men of

anti-slavery opinions and against antislavery papers. It has passed from the minds of the multitude how this arrogant slave power so dominated society at the capital of the nation that the representatives of anti-slavery opinions were deprived of the protection of law, and how it established in the national Congress the code of the bully and assassin against antislavery members. There are those even who presume so much upon the short ness of the public memory as to call this the good old time of peace and union, and of "the Constitution as it was The slave power had conquered the nation that was created by spirit of liberty. To talk of freedom, or even of the equal political rights of citi ens who did not believe in slavery, was held to be treasonable, and in the greater part of the nation was dangerous to life and property.

Mr. Sumner, after having achieved listinction by learning in the law, and by his accomplishmens as an orator, enlisted in the contest against this despotic power, and thereby came into public life His first public speech in this cause was in Faneuil Hall, November, 1845, against the annexation of Texas-that Pandora's box of evils to the United States, whose end is not yet reached—because of its extension of the slave power. From this time his anti-slavery labors were constant. In September, 1846, he addressed the Whig State Convention on the "Anti-Slavery Duties of the Whig Party." In 1847 he delivered, before th Boston Mercantile Library Association. a brilliant lecture on "White Slavery in the Barbary States." In 1847 he addressed the Whig State

Convention on "Political Action Against the Slave Power and the Extension of Slavery." In 1848 he addressed a mass convention at Worcester, "For Union of six years. During her brief lite she Among Men of All Parties Against the Slave Power and the Extension of Sla very." He had withdrawn from the Whig and joined the Free Soil party, who supported Van Buren for the presi This was after the passage of the infa- stances." No. 45.

ous fugitive slave bill. Thus Mr. Sumser had become a champion of the antilayery cause before he was chosen for the United States Senate, in 1851, by a condition of Democrats and Free Sollers, to succeed Daniel Webster, who had taken a position in Mr. Palmore's Cab

The public non who went to the supi-tal at that time, so bold and uncompanmising an opponent of the slave power ns Mr. Summer was, took his life in his hand. It was Mr. Summer's fate to send y marryrdom. We use this term in its full meaning; for besides all the physient and mental suffering in consequ of the attack of the assessin, Presion's Brooks, it will be shown by the mocompetent medical authority that Mr Summer never recovered from the off of it, and that it caused his death at a age when a man of his splendid constituion might expect to have tomby years

Mr. Smimer was a man of court manners and of refinement in his public e addresses. They contained nothin which any rational man could affece as a cause for personal resentment. It was eeanse of their anti-slavery force that the assassins of the slave power deter mined to silence him. Sitting at his desk in the Senate chamber, he was struck on the head with a heavy came by Brooks, who had made all calculations to tak him unawares, and besides was arread to shoot him down if his blow failed to stunhim, and who had another assas

nore of full mental force.

Rhett, armed to aid him if needed. The cowardly deed was well planned The first blow stunned Mr. Summer, and from that time Brooks continued to repeat his blows upon his defenseless head So deep was the degreeation of the spirit of the country under its commest by the slave power that this brutal and cowardly not was applanded by the South with no audible dissent, and by nearly all the

North. This is another measure of the national dishonor of that time, and of the magnitude of the mission which Mr. Summer assumed when he entered pub-lic life to redeem the country from the lave power. For more than three years Mr. Sum ner was a constant sufferer. In 1860 he took part in the canvass which resulted election of Lincoln. The same

year he delivered in the Senate his orn-

tion entitled "The Earbarism of Sinvery." He was re-elected to the Senate in 1863, and again re-elected. The cou plete downfall and humiliation of the slave power, and the total abolition of slavery, crowned the life which Mr. Summer had devoted to this cause. That character in which Mr. Sumner made the anti-slavery cause paran to party attachments, made him also peculiarly independent in every matter which the action of the Republican

party, or of the administration, was con-

trary to his idea of right. This quality was distinguished in several instances in his course as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. and more particularly in the case of the administration in the flush of popularity proposed this, and Congress was ready to fall in with it, both because of defer ence to the President, and because was supposed that the greed of the American people for annexation would make it popular. But Mr. Summer pro nonneed the "I object," which caused Congress, and the people, and the ad dinistration to pause. His argumen brought reflection, and his courage it fused that quality into others, and this

It was not unnatural that Mr. Sudevotion to a great cause, his sufferings ing rectifude should make him somewhat intolerant of opposition and of those of inferior training, or who came into the rather what would you advance upon anti-slavery cause after it had become them?" said he, pulling out the sparkthe only way to preferment; but he commanded the respect and admiration The jeweler looked at them and lookof all for this purity of character, his learning, and capacity, and his great ser-vices. In all the work of constitutional and legislative reconstruction to suit the vast change in the conditions by the civil war and the abolition of slavery, he bore a leading part. Since the organiza tion of the government no man has mor mpressed his ideas upon the legislation of the country. A great statesman and orator has fallen in the harness of the ountry's service, at an age when, had as life not been shortened by brutal vic ence, the country might have enjoyed for many years more the benefit of his

ripe wisdom, and great ability. THE TRICBINAL

An interesting case of trichinasis was xamined yesterday morning at the Rush Medical College, Last December, the subject, Mr. Wallace M. Blood, of Grinnell, Iowa, ate a piece of pork which was afterward found to contain trichin spirales. Three days later he was taker with purging and soon after with vomi He took to his bed and remained there five weeks. During this time his feet and limbs were greatly swelled. He sould not stretch his logs, out straigh without making all his muscles ache. Nevertheless he had no pains on pressing on his muscles. He had great thirst. profuse perspiration, and pains in his nek; could not breathe easily; could not turn himself in bed, nor us well. At the end of five weeks he has a great longing for pork, and, getting up one day, he partly broiled a piece of ham, but did not cook it through. He ate this and was taken worse very soon

Dr. Norman Bridge briefly reviewed the character of the symptoms of the patient, and explained the manner in which the trichine are introduced into the muscles, where they seem to prefer

The lecturer expressed the opinion that the triching are carried by the cir culation, and that they are not depen lent upon their simple ability to erawl. triching, it seems impossible that they should crawl through the tissues in such a short space of time. Dr. Bridge then examined the methods of preventing the disease. It has been found that a heat of one hundred and sixty degrees Fah renheit kills the mimals, . Hence, if the heat is raised to the boiling point, two hundred and twelve degrees, there will be no danger from the disease. It has been said that dev salting ments will kill the trichinae, but it is hardly a certainty Therefore, pork or any other naut may be safely enten which has been that oughly cooked, but there is no absolutertain method of preventing the propagation of the animals, except thorough

sible on discovering the symptom Rest and nursing were among the first one of the early symptoms, and its effect was beneficial, since many of the trick ing were thus carried out of the bowels ate a piece of partly cooked sausage and was shortly afterward brought to the dispensary for treatment. The diagtyphoid fever, and, about three week later, when Dr. Bridge took change of the patient, the treatment had been for fever. In this instance there was no diarrhea, and though the number taken into the stomach was originally small, they all probably multiplied, and none were carried off.

The final destination of the animals is principally in the muscles of the exnumbers in all of the museular tissues. except the muscles of the heart. So far as known, none have ever been found there. - Chicago Tribune. - ----

THE Columbus (Miss.) Democrat says: dency. In 1850 he delivered before the Free Soil State Convention an oration | 14th. We hope they are doing as well on "Our Recent Anti-Slavery Duties." | as might be expected under the circum

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

THE OLD BUILDINGS PAWNBROKERS AN INCIDENT-BIG BUILDINGS-TEM-PERANCE-TRINITY-TO LADIES-PAR-

From Our Regular Cornespondent.

NEW YORK, March, 18, 1874. THE OLD BUILDINGS. There is no city in the world that has etter or worse buildings than New York. The buildings of recent date are commodious, airy, and supplied with ventilation and the other requisites for saith and life. But those dating back thirty years in the time past of the city are fearful. These houses are hives swarming with people, and possessing the condition of a house twenty feet wide, sixty feet deep, and six stories high, in the centre of a block, with openings only in the front and rear, in chich are packed ten large families in the upper live stories; and imagine the dition of the people who live in them! In one such house twenty cases of illanthropists have in this a wide field or effort. The crying necessity of New ork is for houses that can be rented cheaply, and that furnish light, air and water, and in which cleanliness is a pos-

An writing of poverty and tenement houses, what springs so naturally to the point of one's pen as

PAWNBROKEES. who are a queer set and drive a queer business. The pawnbroker is a man who lends money on short time on collateral Are you a widow, and is your boy siek! You take a shawl to Moses and he advances you about one-fourth its value at a tremendous rate of interest, twenty-five per cent, per annum. This supply gone, your best dress, your extra pair of shoes, your wedding ring, your Bible, and finally your bed. He takes them all, for they are all saleable. You get a ticket for each article, and if you come within a year and redeem them, il right; if not, at the end of a year they are sold. Inside one of these shops you will see a satin dress hanging ticketd beside a calico skirt, shoes, Rible, re sivers, musical instruments, tools, clocks, kettles, skates, every species of portable property under heaven, side by side. But in the big safe in the back recon, you would, if you could get a peop therein, see other kinds of property. You would see diamonds, costly jewelry and silver plate. For the poor are not Shylocks, only customers, Madame on Fifth avenue, has spent more for dress than her pressed husband can affect, and she does not ask him for money. The obsequious dressmaker shows her that her diamonds can be easily removed from their settings, and bogus ones, that an expert could hardly tell from the genuine, put in at a triling cost. Then Moses or Simon will be glad to advance her what money she needs on the genuine stones. This she does, paying a rulious interest, and trying to save money enough out of her allowance to redeem them. And then ruined men find these shops a convenient place to get temporary aid on jewels with which hey do not wish to part. For this class of customers there is a private side

Speaking of removing gennine diamonds and supplying their places with paste, reminds me of a little incident hat excited the risibles of the fashionables only two weeks ago. A lady on Fifth avenue had got into trouble. She had purchased thousand-dollar dresses, and thousand-dollar furs, and thousand follar things generally, till her bill footed up to a sum total that was frightful. Her husband had lost heavily in stocks. She dared not ask him for the money, and what was she to do. She had dianonds to the value of \$15,000. She took these rings and bracelets and things and, fied her to a jeweler's who re-set them with imitation stones that looked just as well as the genuine, and on the genuine stones she raised the money to

In the meantime the husband had lost money at gambling, and had "debts of bonor which must be raid." How was he to get it? His wife's diamonds! Capin his pocket and went to a jeweler's. "Can you take stones out of lewe and replace them with imitation? "What would these be worth, or

* About \$150!" "One hundred and fifty! Why they "The originals doubtless did. We have the originals in our safe. We took them

out two weeks ago and put in these paste The gentleman gave a prolonged whistle, and put them in his pocket and There was doubtless a scene at his ionse. Doubtless he demanded why Madom, his wife, had pawned her jewels,

and doubtless she wanted to know how

he came to know it. How it was settled

never will be known. The pawnbrokers are all shrewd men. They not only know the exact value of every kind of personal property, but bey know exactly what it will bring at ase the pawnbrokers. If the thief has

tolen a watch or table linen, or handkerebief, he does not keep it. So the pawnbroker gets them at one-fourth heir value, knowing that they will never be claimed. The marks are taken out of articles of cloth—the cases of watches are melted, if the material is good enough, and others are substituted in short no matter what the article is is disguised so that its owner wouldn't now it. It is a curious profession and full of curious incidents, THE RIG BUILDINGS

The capitalists of New York, and some who were not capitalists, got, some years ago a mania for big buildings, and an none of them paid. The Herald building in Na-san street, one of the busiest calities in the city, was built at a cost of midions. But it don't rent. The ost of the building is so enormous that o one can afford to pay a rent that will offices on the third floor are held at \$2. 500 per year, which cent requires an exellent business to pay. Men go to less expensive buildings, where they can get lighter rents, and the big splendid buildings are empty. The Domestic Sewing Machine Co. s building, corner Broad way and Fourteenth, has never paid one menty such building, the history of one newering for the rest. The Domestic Company pays a ground rent of \$26,000 per year and the cost of the building as simply enormous. These buildings prictors would have done better had her used the newspapers. TEMPERANCE, The temperance movement in the West has had its effect on New York, though

the plan adopted can never be success sense, and the lawlessness of the element effected by it is too dangerous to be melded in that way. But the good sy I indicated in previous letters, and hey are strengthening their bands by ertings of personal solicitation, and very other way. One good effect of the agitation has been the awakening of the churches to the evil. Trinity Church country; and her wealth is almost en tirely in real estate. The singular fact rents one lumined and twenty buildings to wholesale and retail liquor dealers The press has called the attention of the Managing Board to this fact and has driven them into steps to remedy The temperance people say there is but interest so long as the greatest church in America is really a partner in it, and they are about right. But whether anything will be accomplished or not, anubtful. Trinity is too rich to do muc good. It was not the rich Pharisees but the humble isherman who did the great work eighteen hundred years ago. church that owns one thousand building tots worth an average of \$25,000 each-The local of the Copiah (Miss.) Herald or \$25,000,000, cannot do much in the may of reform. You see it takes all its time to take care of its property! A NEW POWDER.

I hasten to lay before your lady read-